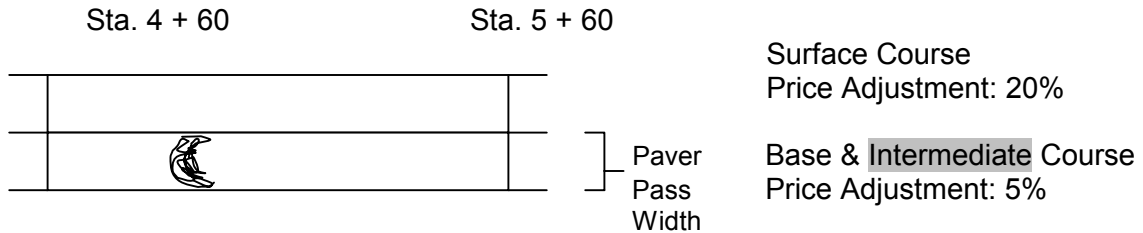


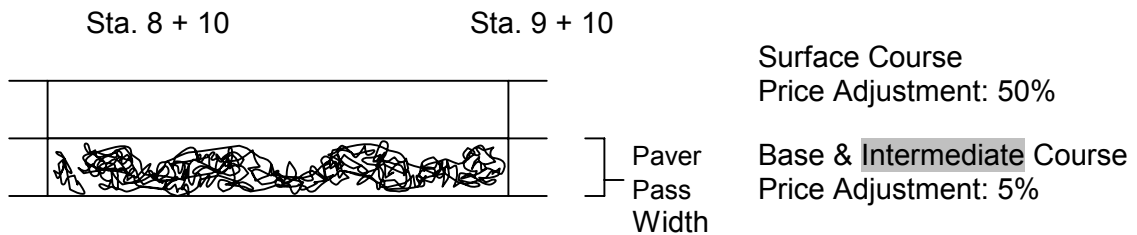
TABLE K (ENGLISH)

Price Adjustment for Segregation Examples

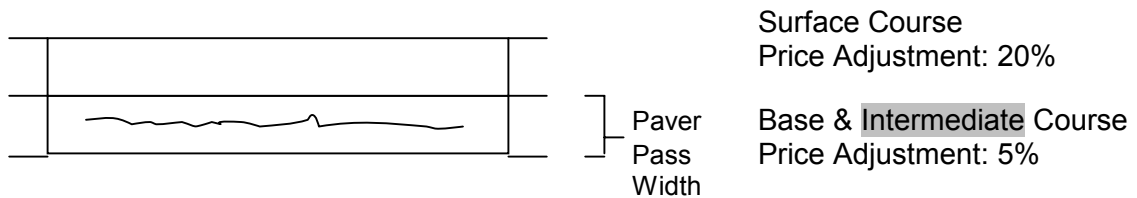
Case I Visual Segregation - 1 sq. yd. or more/station (Truck Load Intervals)



Case II Visual Segregation – 3 or more sq. yd total/station (Random)



Case III Visual Segregation – Longitudinal Streaks/station



Application of Price Adjustment

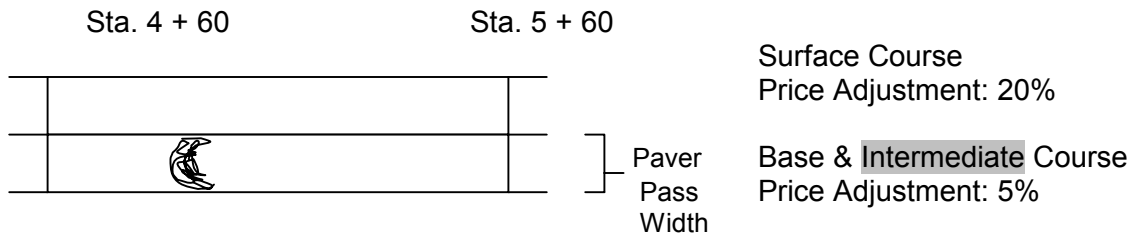
The price adjustment applies to the entire area defined by the length times the paving width where this condition exists. For example, if a Case 1 condition exists for a Surface Course, which was paved for 20 stations, paver width at 12 ft., paving depth 2 inches, and the unit price for HMA at \$20/ton:

$$\text{Price Adjustment} = (20\%) (1/100\%) (20 \text{ Stations}) (100 \text{ ft/Station}) (2 \text{ in}) (1 \text{ ft}/12 \text{ in}) (12 \text{ ft}) (145 \text{ lbs/cu ft}) (1 \text{ Ton}/2000 \text{ lbs}) (\$20/\text{Ton}) = \underline{\$ 1160}$$

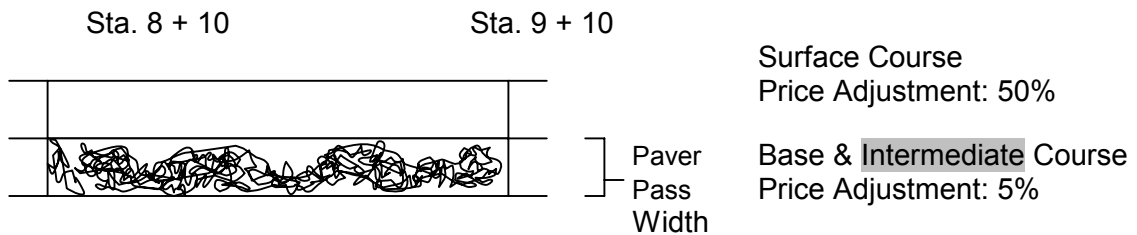
TABLE K (METRIC)

Price Adjustment for Segregation Examples

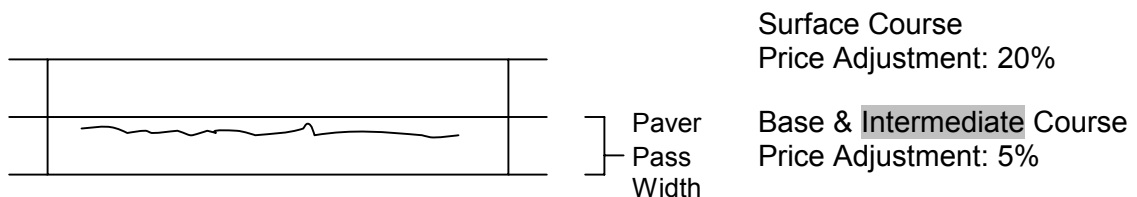
Case I Visual Segregation – 3 sq. meters or more/station (Truck Load Intervals)



Case II Visual Segregation – 9 or more sq. meters total/station (Random)



Case III Visual Segregation – Longitudinal Streaks/station



Application of Price Adjustment

The price adjustment applies to the entire area defined by the length times the paving width where this condition exists. For example, if a Case 1 condition exists for a Surface Course, which was paved for 20 stations, paver width at 4 m, paving depth 50 mm, and the unit price for HMA at \$20/MG.

$$\text{Price Adjustment} = (20\%) (1/100\%) (20 \text{ Stations}) (100 \text{ m/Station}) (50 \text{ mm}) (1 \text{ m}/1000 \text{ mm}) (4 \text{ m}) (2325 \text{ kg/cu m}) (1 \text{ MG}/1000 \text{ kg}) (\$20/\text{MG}) = \underline{\$ 3720}$$

NOTE: 1 metric station = 100 meters